



Crop Production

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Orange Production Up 2 Percent from March Forecast

The United States all orange forecast for the 2024-2025 season is 2.46 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from the 2023-2024 revised utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 11.6 million boxes (522,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 36 percent from last season's revised utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.60 million boxes (207,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 32 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 7.00 million boxes (315,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 38 percent from last season's revised utilization.

The California all orange forecast at 47.5 million boxes (1.90 million tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 5 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 7.50 million boxes (300,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 6 percent from last season's revised utilization. The Texas all orange forecast at 880,000 boxes (38,000 tons) is down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 25 percent from last season's final utilization.

This report was approved on April 10, 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Seth Meyer" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Seth Meyer

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Lance Honig" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Lance Honig

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Utilized Production of Citrus Fruits by Crop – States and United States: 2023-2024 and Forecasted April 1, 2025

[The crop year begins with the bloom of the first year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year]

Crop and State	Utilized production boxes ¹		Utilized production ton equivalent	
	2023-2024	2024-2025	2023-2024	2024-2025
	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 boxes)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
Oranges				
California, all	45,400	47,500	1,816	1,900
Early, mid, and Navel ²	38,300	40,000	1,532	1,600
Valencia	7,100	7,500	284	300
Florida, all	18,060	11,600	813	522
Early, mid, and Navel ²	6,760	4,600	304	207
Valencia	11,300	7,000	509	315
Texas, all	1,180	880	50	38
Early, mid, and Navel ²	690	530	29	23
Valencia	490	350	21	15
United States, all	64,640	59,980	2,679	2,460
Early, mid, and Navel ²	45,750	45,130	1,865	1,830
Valencia	18,890	14,850	814	630
Grapefruit				
California	3,900	4,300	156	172
Florida	1,790	1,300	76	55
Texas	2,400	2,300	96	92
United States	8,090	7,900	328	319
Tangerines and mandarins ³				
California	27,200	26,000	1,088	1,040
Florida	450	400	21	19
United States	27,650	26,400	1,109	1,059
Lemons				
Arizona	950	950	38	38
California	24,500	27,000	980	1,080
Florida ⁴	(NA)	600	(NA)	27
United States	25,450	28,550	1,018	1,145

(NA) Not available.

¹ Net pounds per box: oranges in California-80, Florida-90, Texas-85; grapefruit in California-80, Florida-85, Texas-80; tangerines and mandarins in California-80, Florida-95; lemons in Arizona-80, California-80, Florida-90.

² Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California. Early (including Navel) and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas.

³ Includes tangelos and tangors.

⁴ Estimates began with the 2024-2025 crop year.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,373	2,317	1,875	
Corn for grain ¹	90,594	95,326	82,896	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,100	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,390	48,493
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,612	
All other	(NA)		34,778	
Oats	2,213	2,177	886	
Proso millet	481		427	
Rice	2,910	2,895	2,867	
Rye	2,206		402	
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,300	6,565	5,605	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	46,079	45,350	38,469	
Winter	33,390	33,315	26,103	
Durum	2,064	2,015	2,036	
Other spring	10,625	10,020	10,330	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,751.5	2,566.0	2,710.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	148	185	140	
Mustard seed	185.0		176.9	
Peanuts	1,801.0	1,950.0	1,758.0	
Rapeseed	17.5		15.7	
Safflower	116.6		108.0	
Soybeans for beans	87,050	83,495	86,050	
Sunflower	720.8	1,072.5	686.1	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,182.0	9,867.0	8,271.2	
Upland	10,975.0	9,710.0	8,070.5	
American Pima	207.0	157.0	200.7	
Sugarbeets	1,104.3	1,132.0	1,085.5	
Sugarcane	(NA)		920.0	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	167.5	166.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	502.0	561.0	492.4	
Dry edible beans	1,533.0	1,470.0	1,503.6	
Dry edible peas	976.0	895.0	939.9	
Lentils	936.0	1,100.0	903.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		44.8	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		23.2	
Potatoes	930.0		925.4	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		10.3	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley bushels	76.7		143,836	
Corn for grain bushels	179.3		14,866,744	
Corn for silage tons	20.2		123,093	
Hay, all tons	2.48		122,462	
Alfalfa tons	3.41		49,840	
All other tons	2.09		72,622	
Oats bushels	76.5		67,793	
Proso millet bushels	32.9		14,061	
Rice ² cwt	7,748		222,133	
Rye bushels	36.6		14,729	
Sorghum for grain bushels	61.3		343,850	
Sorghum for silage tons	13.3		4,062	
Wheat, all bushels	51.2		1,971,301	
Winter bushels	51.7		1,348,930	
Durum bushels	39.3		80,051	
Other spring bushels	52.5		542,320	
Oilseeds				
Canola pounds	1,784		4,834,030	
Cottonseed tons	(X)		4,401.0	
Flaxseed bushels	17.3		2,420	
Mustard seed pounds	577		102,015	
Peanuts pounds	3,668		6,448,020	
Rapeseed pounds	2,019		31,705	
Safflower pounds	1,200		129,585	
Soybeans for beans bushels	50.7		4,366,492	
Sunflower pounds	1,670		1,145,605	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ² bales	836		14,414.0	
Upland ² bales	829		13,946.0	
American Pima ² bales	1,119		468.0	
Sugarbeets tons	32.5		35,278	
Sugarcane tons	37.4		34,381	
Tobacco pounds	1,942		325,220	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas ² cwt	1,144		5,632	
Dry edible beans ² cwt	2,081		31,289	
Dry edible peas ² cwt	1,775		16,679	
Lentils ² cwt	1,002		9,049	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops pounds	1,944		87,072.2	
Maple syrup gallons	(NA)		5,860	
Mushrooms pounds	(NA)		658,739	
Peppermint oil pounds	103		2,391	
Potatoes cwt	454		420,242	
Spearmint oil pounds	132		1,357	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	960,330	937,670	758,790	
Corn for grain ¹	36,662,490	38,577,480	33,547,180	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,468,610	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	19,987,640	19,624,630
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,913,330	
All other	(NA)		14,074,310	
Oats	895,580	881,010	358,560	
Proso millet	194,660		172,800	
Rice	1,177,650	1,171,580	1,160,250	
Rye	892,750		162,690	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,549,550	2,656,790	2,268,290	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all ²	18,647,710	18,352,690	15,568,020	
Winter	13,512,600	13,482,250	10,563,620	
Durum	835,280	815,450	823,950	
Other spring	4,299,830	4,054,990	4,180,450	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,113,500	1,038,430	1,096,710	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	59,890	74,870	56,660	
Mustard seed	74,870		71,590	
Peanuts	728,850	789,150	711,450	
Rapeseed	7,080		6,350	
Safflower	47,190		43,710	
Soybeans for beans	35,228,260	33,789,590	34,823,570	
Sunflower	291,700	434,030	277,660	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	4,525,240	3,993,080	3,347,270	
Upland	4,441,470	3,929,540	3,266,050	
American Pima	83,770	63,540	81,220	
Sugarbeets	446,900	458,110	439,290	
Sugarcane	(NA)		372,310	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	67,770	67,420
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	203,150	227,030	199,270	
Dry edible beans	620,390	594,890	608,490	
Dry edible peas	394,980	362,200	380,370	
Lentils	378,790	445,160	365,440	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		18,130	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,390	
Potatoes	376,360		374,500	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,170	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year.
Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.13		3,131,660	
Corn for grain	11.26		377,632,690	
Corn for silage	45.24		111,668,090	
Hay, all ²	5.56		111,095,660	
Alfalfa	7.65		45,214,090	
All other	4.68		65,881,570	
Oats	2.74		984,010	
Proso millet	1.85		318,900	
Rice	8.68		10,075,780	
Rye	2.30		374,130	
Sorghum for grain	3.85		8,734,190	
Sorghum for silage	29.76		3,684,980	
Wheat, all ²	3.45		53,650,020	
Winter	3.48		36,711,860	
Durum	2.64		2,178,630	
Other spring	3.53		14,759,530	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.00		2,192,680	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,992,520	
Flaxseed	1.08		61,470	
Mustard seed	0.65		46,270	
Peanuts	4.11		2,924,770	
Rapeseed	2.26		14,380	
Safflower	1.34		58,780	
Soybeans for beans	3.41		118,836,440	
Sunflower	1.87		519,640	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	0.94		3,138,280	
Upland	0.93		3,036,380	
American Pima	1.25		101,890	
Sugarbeets	72.85		32,003,660	
Sugarcane	83.77		31,189,920	
Tobacco	2.18		147,520	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.28		255,460	
Dry edible beans	2.33		1,419,250	
Dry edible peas	1.99		756,550	
Lentils	1.12		410,460	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.18		39,500	
Maple syrup	(NA)		29,300	
Mushrooms	(NA)		298,800	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,080	
Potatoes	50.90		19,061,860	
Spearmint oil	0.15		620	

(NA) Not available.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Area planted for all purposes.

² Total may not add due to rounding.

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2024	2025
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit1,000 tons	328	319
Lemons1,000 tons	1,018	1,145
Oranges1,000 tons	2,679	2,460
Tangerines and mandarins1,000 tons	1,109	1,059
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercialmillion pounds	11,110.0	
Apricots tons	36,000	
Avocados tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet tons	355,000	
Cherries, Tartmillion pounds	222.0	
Coffee (Hawaii)1,000 pounds		
Cranberries barrel	8,240,000	
Dates tons		
Grapes tons	6,365,000	
Kiwifruit (California) tons		
Nectarines (California) tons		
Olives (California) tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)1,000 pounds		
Peaches tons	719,000	
Pears tons	520,000	
Plums (California) tons		
Prunes (California) tons		
Raspberries, all1,000 pounds		
Strawberries1,000 cwt		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)1,000 pounds	2,800,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon) tons		
Macadamias (Hawaii)1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell1,000 pounds	270,900	
Pistachios (California)1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California) tons	670,000	

¹ Production years are 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

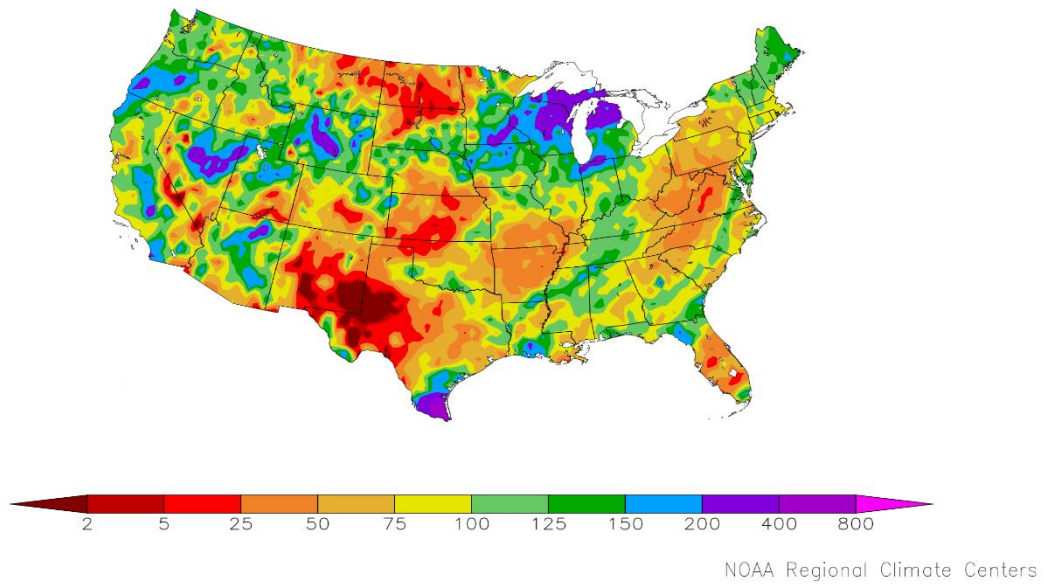
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

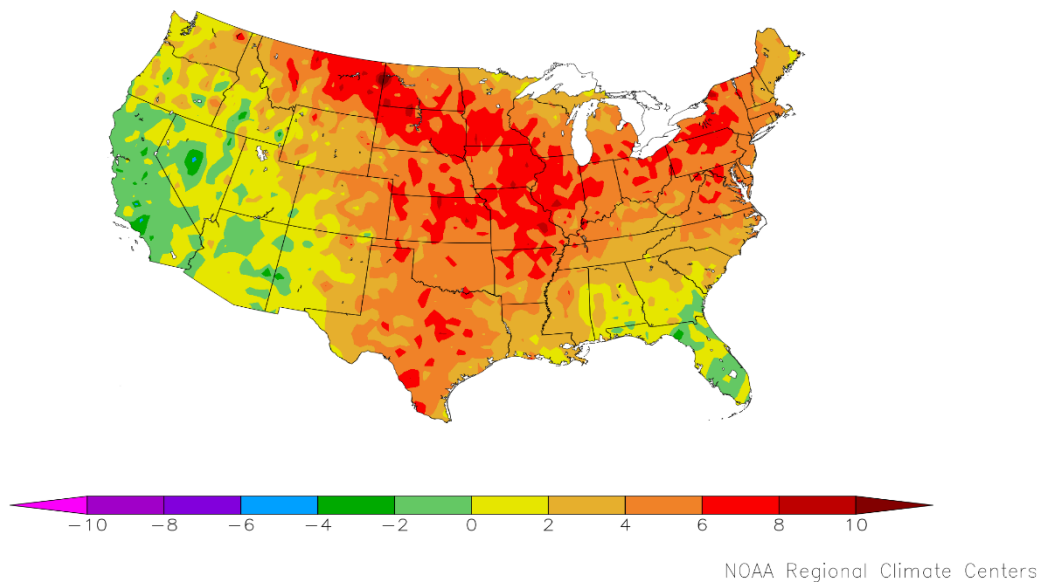
Crop	Production	
	2024	2025
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus ¹		
Grapefruit	297,560	289,390
Lemons	923,510	1,038,730
Oranges	2,430,350	2,231,670
Tangerines and mandarins	1,006,070	960,710
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,039,410	
Apricots	32,660	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	322,050	
Cherries, Tart	100,700	
Coffee (Hawaii)		
Cranberries	373,760	
Dates		
Grapes	5,774,230	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	652,270	
Pears	471,740	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,270,060	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell	122,880	
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	607,810	

¹ Production years are 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
3/1/2025 – 3/31/2025



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
3/1/2025 – 3/31/2025



March Weather Summary

Despite a turn from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions, significant drought persisted through March in much of the Nation's southwestern quadrant, including the southern High Plains. In addition, storm systems crossing the central Plains fueled mostly dry, windy weather farther south, leading to multiple rounds of blowing dust and a chronically elevated wildfire threat. High winds were particularly efficient at lofting dust across the southern half of the High Plains and portions of the Southwest on March 14 and 18, leading to substantial reductions in visibility and several chain-reaction vehicular accidents. The dry, windy, dusty weather also increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter grains.

Drought concerns also persisted across portions of the northern Plains, where 50 percent of the winter wheat in South Dakota was rated in very poor to poor condition on March 30. On the same date, 34 percent of the wheat was rated very poor to poor in Nebraska, along with 33 percent in Texas, 27 percent in Oklahoma, and 17 percent in Kansas. Near the end of March, topsoil moisture rated very short to short across the ten states comprising the Rockies and Plains ranged from 46 percent in Montana to 98 percent in New Mexico. Trailing New Mexico were South Dakota (89 percent very short to short), Wyoming (68 percent), Nebraska (67 percent), Oklahoma (66 percent), and Texas (64 percent).

In contrast, late-winter precipitation maintained generally favorable Western water-supply prospects along and north of a line from the Sierra Nevada to the central Rockies. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snowpack stood near 25 inches by April 1, very close to the long-term average. However, the distribution of the Sierra Nevada snowpack was irregular, ranging from slightly above 30 inches in the north to less than 20 inches in the south. Correspondingly, Southwestern snowpack ended the accumulation season significantly below average, especially across Arizona, New Mexico, and southern sections of Colorado and Utah.

By early April, year-to-date wildfires in the United States had burned about 0.8 million acres, slightly above the 10-year average. However, Oklahoma accounted for more than one-quarter of the charred acreage (more than 220,000 acres), with most of the wildfire activity occurring in mid-March. Large March wildfires also dotted the Southeast, with the 16,000-acre Table Rock Complex in South Carolina still not fully contained by April 1. In southern Florida, the 344 Fire near Homestead burned nearly 27,000 acres of mostly tall grass.

Farther north, an historic ice storm struck northeastern Wisconsin and northern Lower Michigan on March 28-29, knocking out electricity to hundreds of thousands of customers and downing large swaths of forest. More broadly, March precipitation across the north-central United States eased or eradicated drought, following a winter featuring below-average snowfall. Still, many areas from the northern Plains into the Northeast, generally excluding areas near the Great Lakes, reported seasonal snowfall deficits ranging from 10 to 30 inches. Elsewhere, March severe weather outbreaks spawned nearly 300 tornadoes, according to preliminary reports, mainly across the South and lower Midwest. The severe weather peaked on March 14-15, when eleven individual tornadoes resulted in nearly two dozen fatalities across Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri.

During March, warmth dominated much of the country, with temperatures averaging at least 5°F above normal across portions of the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. Cooler-than-normal conditions were limited to a few areas, mainly from California into parts of the Southwest. Cold air lurking over Canada also made some incursions into the northern United States and contributed to the magnitude of the late-month ice storm in the upper Great Lakes region. In contrast, temperatures occasionally topped 100°F in Deep South Texas, where a late-month deluge—peaking on March 27—ended a long-running dry spell but caused flash flooding.

March Agricultural Summary

March was warmer than average for most of the Nation. Parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Mississippi Valley, Northeast, Plains, and Northern Rockies recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of California and Florida, as well as parts of the Great Basin and Southwest, were moderately cooler than normal. During March, much of the western half of the Nation received higher than normal amounts of precipitation. Parts of the Pacific Northwest, Rockies, and Southwest recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Much of the Midwest, New England,

and parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Plains, and South, also recorded higher than normal amounts of precipitation, with the upper Midwest and South Texas recording at least twice the normal amount of precipitation.

Crop Comments

Grapefruit: The United States 2024-2025 grapefruit crop is forecast at 319,000 tons, up 7 percent from the previous forecast but down 3 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California forecast, at 4.30 million boxes (172,000 tons), is up 16 percent from previous forecast and up 10 percent from last season's revised utilization.

Tangerines and mandarins: The United States tangerine and mandarin crop is forecast at 1.06 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from the last season's revised utilization. The California tangerine and mandarin forecast, at 26 million boxes (1.04 million tons) is up 4 percent from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from last season's revised total.

Lemons: The 2024-2025 United States lemon crop is forecast at 1.15 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from last season's revised utilization in comparable States. The California forecast, at 27.0 million boxes (1.08 million tons), is up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from the 2023-2024 season's revised total.

Beginning in 2024-2025, estimates for lemons began in Florida.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The orange objective yield survey for the April 1 forecast was conducted in Florida. In August and September of last year, the number of bearing trees and number of fruit per tree is determined. In August and subsequent months, fruit size measurement and fruit droppage surveys are conducted, which are combined with the previous components to develop the current forecast of production. California and Texas conduct grower surveys on a quarterly basis in October, January, April, and July. California also conducts objective measurement surveys in September for Navel oranges and in March for Valencia oranges.

Estimating procedures: State level objective yield estimates for Florida oranges were reviewed for errors, reasonableness, and consistency with historical estimates. The Florida Field Office submits its analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the Florida survey data and their analyses to prepare the published April 1 forecast. Reports from growers in California and Texas were also used for setting estimates. These three States submit their analyses of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). The ASB uses the survey data and the State analyses to prepare the published April 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The April 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates will be published in the *Citrus Fruits Summary* released in August. The production estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including information from marketing orders, shipments, and processor records. Allowances are made for recorded local utilization and home use.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the April 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the April 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the April 1 orange production forecast is 3.8 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current orange production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 3.8 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 6.5 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for oranges of the differences between the April 1 forecast and the final estimate. Changes for oranges between the April 1 forecast and the final estimates during the past 20-years have averaged 143,000 tons, ranging from 0 ton to 502,000 tons. The April 1 forecast for oranges has been below the final estimate 7 times, above 12 times, and equal 1 time. The difference does not imply that the April 1 forecasts this year are likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of April 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(number)	(number)
Oranges tons	3.8	6.5	143	0	502	7	12

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@usda.gov

Patrick Boyle, Chief, Crops Branch (202) 720-2127

Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section (202) 720-2127

 Irwin Anolik – Crop Progress and Condition, Flaxseed, Mustardseed (202) 720-7621

 Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans (202) 690-3234

 Natasha Bruton – Barley, Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings (202) 690-1042

 David Colwell – Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products (202) 720-8800

 Michelle Harder – Hay, Peanuts (202) 690-8533

 James Johanson – Rye, Wheat (202) 720-8068

 Greg Lemmons – Corn, Proso Millet, Rice (202) 720-9526

 Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum (202) 720-5944

 Travis Thorson – Canola, Rapeseed, Safflower, Sunflower (202) 720-7369

Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section (202) 720-2127

 Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions,
 Plums, Prunes, Tobacco (202) 720-4288

 Bret Holliman – Apricots, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches, Snap Beans,
 Sweet Corn, Tomatoes (202) 720-7235

 Robert Little – Blueberries, Cabbage, Dry Edible Beans, Kale, Lettuce,
 Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Pears, Raspberries, Spinach (202) 720-3250

 Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Asparagus, Celery, Grapefruit, Kiwifruit, Lemons,
 Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios (202) 720-5412

 Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins,
 Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes (202) 720-4285

 Antonio Torres – Beets, Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas,
 Honeydews, Lentils, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons (202) 720-2157

 Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cauliflower,
 Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Hops, Papayas, Pecans (202) 720-4215

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: www.nass.usda.gov.
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit www.nass.usda.gov and click on “National” or “State” in upper right corner above “search” box to create an account and select the reports you would like to receive.
- Cornell’s Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS’s and other agency’s archived reports. The new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help>. You should whitelist notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

If you have specific questions you would like an expert to respond to, please visit our “Ask A Specialist” website at www.nass.usda.gov/Contact_Us/Ask_a_Specialist.

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USDA Spring Data Users' Meeting

Virtual Meeting

April 29, 2025

Starting at 12:00 pm ET

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will hold a virtual meeting for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. NASS is organizing the 2025 Spring Data Users' Meeting in cooperation with five other USDA agencies – Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board – and the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division. Representatives will provide agency updates, answer questions, and listen to concerns from data users.

For registration details or additional information about the Data Users' Meeting, see the meeting page on the NASS website (https://www.nass.usda.gov/go/data_users).